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W. M. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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ingly executed.

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SUIT FOR PEACE

Rebel Chief of Staff Asks for a
Cessation.

THE CALLANT KANSANS AGAIN

Col. Funston and Men Perform
Deeds of Daring—Insurgents
Put to Rout.

MANILA, April 28.—Gen.
Luna, Aguinaldo's Chief of
Staff, has sent an insurgent col-
onel through the lines under a
flag of truce to ask for a cessa-
tion of hostilities.
Col. Funston was overcome by
heat.

JOHN F. BASS.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A cable
to the Sun from Manila says: The op-
erations against the insurgents were
resumed with undiminished activity and
vigor this morning and with small loss
to the Americans. The Filipinos were
driven to San Fernando, about nine or
ten miles to the northwest of Calumpit,
where they remain at present.

The day's fighting was marked by
another American deed of daring,
which had much to do with the defeat
of the rebels. The fighting began as
soon as there was light enough to per-
mit effective firing. The battle was
between Gen. Wheaton's brigade, which
was on the south bank of the Rio
Grande de la Panpanga, and a strong
force of insurgents on the north bank
of the river. The Filipinos used old
muzzle-loading cannon, but failed to
do any execution with them. The en-
emy were in a strongly entrenched po-
sition, and the fire from our artillery
failed to penetrate their defenses; con-
sequently the battle was waged chiefly
by the infantry. The Filipinos appar-
ently suffered little loss from our rifle
fire, and the prospect of dislodging
them was not very bright, as the river
prevented our troops from making
their usual charge and driving the en-
emy from the trenches.

At 10 o'clock the insurgents still held
their three miles of trenches along the
river. At this time Col. Funston, of
the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, de-
termined that it was necessary to give
our men an opportunity to get into
closer quarters. He called for volun-
teers to cross the river, and a number
of his men responded. Two men were
finally selected, and they jumped into
the river and swam across with the ob-
ject of establishing means for an Amer-
ican force to follow them. Prior to
calling for volunteers Funston had ob-
tained a long rope, and this the two
men carried with them, no easy task
under any circumstances, but particu-
larly hard and dangerous when the
line had to be slowly dragged through
the water in the face of a heavy fire
from the rebel trenches.

The men seemed to bear charmed
lives, and though bullets fell all around
them, kicking up little jets of water,
neither of them was hit, and they
landed safely on the opposite bank,
and there secured their end of the rope
to a tree.

While this was being done our troops
kept up such a hot fire on the trenches
that the rebels did not dare to leave
their shelter either to capture the two
men or to cut the rope. A raft had
been hastily made with any material
that would answer the purpose, and on
it Col. Funston, with two companies
of his regiment, crossed the river, the
rope being used as a guiding line to
hold the raft against the current. Several
trips were necessary to land the men,
but they all got ashore unharmed,
the marksmanship of the enemy being
extremely poor.

Once ashore the Kansans formed and
were ordered to attack the trenches
with an enfilading fire. This was
more than the rebels could stand, and
the backbone of the defense was broken,
the main body of the Filipinos re-
treating northward, while the remain-
der escaped up the railroad under a
heavy fire.

The left flank of the enemy reformed
on the plain north of the river, and
part of them took up a new position in
the second line of trenches, where they
made a futile attempt to hold their
ground. Meanwhile the remainder of
the Kansans and first Montana volun-
teers slowly crossed the bridge, that
had been badly damaged by the enemy,
and then advanced on the trenches,
from which the Filipinos were speedily
driven. The insurgents then retreated
in the direction of Apalit, four miles
north of Calumpit.

While our troops were engaged in
driving the rebels from their second
line of trenches a force of 2000 insur-

gents advanced in skirmish formation
from Macabe, leaving a strong re-
serve two miles distant. When they
got within 2000 yards of our line Gen.
Wheaton ordered the artillery to fire
on them. Shrapnel began to shriek,
and the rebels apparently did not re-
lish it, for they at once stopped their ad-
vance, and after delivering an inef-
fective volley, began to retreat slowly.
At this juncture a mounted officer,
probably Antonio Luna, Aguinaldo's
chief general, was seen to dash along
the line, waving his sword and evi-
dently urging his men to return to the
attack of the Americans. He succeeded
in his effort, and the Filipinos rallied
and fought for half an hour. The Amer-
icans continued to shell them, and
after a time got within effective rifle
range. Soon afterward the enemy re-
sumed their retreat, but retired in ex-
cellent order.

The American advance continued,
and three lines of trenches were taken
before Apalit was reached. This place
was taken, and it was found that two
insurgent trains had been abandoned
a short distance beyond town. These
trains were probably destined for San
Fernando, which has been the rebel
capital since the fall of Malolos. San
Fernando is now in plain sight from
the American lines, but the town is at
present beyond the range of our guns.
A heavy thunder-storm which pre-
valled this afternoon prevented any
further operations by our troops today.
Our losses today were one killed and
six wounded. Among these latter are
three officers. The insurgents lost
forty killed and wounded. Thirty-sev-
en of the enemy were captured with
their arms.

ON A LAND CASE

A Decision Rendered by
the Supreme Court.

Deal in Certain Lands in Walluku
—Two Buyers Were in the
Field—An Acquittal.

In the suit in equity of S. Ahnri vs.
Jas. Ashford and A. V. Marcial, appeal
from the Circuit Court, the Supreme
Court yesterday handed down a de-
cision affirming the decree appealed from
dismissing the bill as to defendant
Marcial. The points of law in the de-
cision were:

"A grant of a remedy at law by a
statute which is merely permissive
does not exclude or abrogate a sim-
ilar remedy previously existing in
equity.

"A subsequent vendee is not a proper
party to a suit in equity by a prior
vendee against the common vendor to
recover the first deed."

Originally defendant Ashford sold
and executed to plaintiff a deed of con-
veyance of certain lands in Walluku,
Mauli. The consideration named was
\$2200. Five hundred dollars were paid
in cash and the remaining \$1700 secur-
ed by plaintiff's mortgage. At defend-
ant Ashford's request the deed was
placed in his hands to send to Canada
for the purpose of procuring his wife's
release of dower.

Later Ashford wrote to plaintiff stat-
ing that it was out of his power to
complete the sale and tendered him the
\$500 already received and the note for
the balance. These were refused. On
the same date Ashford executed and
delivered to other defendant, Marcial,
a deed for conveyance of land for
\$2500. This was duly recorded.

Grantee had actual notice of prior con-
veyance.

The decision rendered by the Circuit
Court dismissing the bill as to the de-
fendant Marcial and the Supreme Court
affirmed. J. M. Kaneakua and J. L.
Kaulukou for plaintiff, C. Brown for
defendant Marcial.

In the case of the Republic vs.
Kwong Chong assault and battery, be-
fore Judge Perry and a jury in the Cir-
cuit Court yesterday, a verdict for ac-
quittal was returned. The jury was as
follows:

L. P. Fernandez, C. B. Huston, A. S.
Prescott, A. Harrison, Henry Roth, W.
C. Wilder, Jr., H. Waterhouse, Jr., C.
S. Weight, John Buckley, James Stein-
er, H. C. Vida and W. P. Johnson. E.
P. Dole and A. L. C. Atkinson for the
government; Francis Brooks for de-
fendant.

The indictments against the Kabuku
Japanese charged with murder in the
first degree were read in Judge Perry's
court yesterday morning.

J. A. Magoon has petitioned to be
appointed administrator of the estate
of the late C. P. Kaneakua. The
property is valued at \$1000 and consists
mostly of realty in Bwa.

The petition of J. F. Humburg to be
appointed guardian of the Poderny
minors has been granted, with W. Wol-
ters surety.

Oahu's Mill.

Oahu plantation will begin grinding
by the end of this week. Yesterday
the mill was put through a test run
to see how the machinery worked. Ev-
erything proved satisfactory. It is es-
timated that the crop will be between
8,000 and 10,000 tons.

DEATH AND RUIN

They Mark the Path of a De-
vastating Cyclone.

PROBABLY 100 WERE KILLED

Kirkville, Mo., Suffers From the
Fury of the Storm—"Send
Surgeons"—Rescue Work.

KIRKVILLE, Mo., April 27.
—The sky emptied its fury in a
cyclone upon Kirkville at 6:20
o'clock tonight, when the east
side of the town was wiped from
the map. A broad, clean path,
nearly a quarter of a mile wide,
like a virgin prairie. Probably
400 homes, where an hour ago
families were asking the divine
blessing upon the evening meal,
are now scattered as fragments
somewhere beyond the town in
woodland and prairie.
It is probable a hundred peo-
ple were killed, the known list
at 8 o'clock reaching twenty-
one, and a thousand were in-
jured. It will be long after day-
light before any adequate con-
ception of the destruction to
life can be had.

It is the record of the St. Louis and
Louisville cyclones all over again. The
fatalities are upon every one's lips.
Each blanched face on the street re-
ports new calamity.

In the heavy rain following the cy-
clone the balance of the people who
escaped the calamity have turned out
to rescue the injured and hunt out the
bodies of the slain, and the surgeons,
professors, operating staff and stu-
dents, men and women, of the Ameri-
can School of Osteopathy, which is lo-
cated here, together with all the regu-
lar doctors resident in the town, have
formed a rescue and hospital corps,
and in the darkness and rain are hunt-
ing out the unfortunates to set frac-
tured bones, bandage the lacerated and
ease the pain of anguished hearts.

From every locality the cry comes
up, "send surgeons." There are men,
women and children in agony, and the
rescuing corps are lifting roofs and
searching the basements of houses all
along the edge of the storm's track for
the forms of the bleeding, dying and
the dead. Cabs, express wagons, pri-
vate conveyances and stretchers are all
in service, yet the supply is wholly in-
adequate and many needy ones are
limping out of the wreckage and mak-
ing their way as best they can to
asylums.

Half a dozen wrecked buildings took
fire immediately after the cyclone had
passed. The fire bells rang out a call
for help for Kirkville's needy, but
there were none with time to stop these
isolated fires. They were left to their
own lesser work of destruction. Lurid
lights from these bonfires now illumi-
nate death's wake and help the res-
cuers to carry on their errand of mercy.

Kent's undertaking establishment is
being used as the charnel house, and a
score of the dead are now there,
some of them unidentified.

The homes just outside of death's
path are open to refugees and people
filled with gratitude for the deliverance
of loved ones and themselves are do-
ing a vain work to give comfort to
other hearts bleeding with bruises of
the flesh and immeasurable woe for
fathers, mothers and children who are
gone.

The storm king drove his chariot of
wind and cloud in awful grandeur. His
coming was announced with a roar
like a fast mail train crossing a rail-
way viaduct, with the deep, muffled
rumble of distant thunder behind it.
There was a suction from both sides
and before the advancing column,
while a steady crunching, crackling,
grinding noise, as of a monster mowing
down forests, sounded out of the death
din. These undertones were the houses
and trees that snapped before the cy-
clone, and the sound of their grinding
to powder was heard distinctly out of
the roar of the elements a mile from
the path of the cyclone.

Miss Carrie Gilman of this city is
at present in Kirkville and was with
the rescue party from the American
School of Osteopathy.

Schooner Hiram Bingham.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The
unlucky schooner Hiram Bingham

went to Oakland Creek yesterday. The
crew say they had a terrible time from
Kusale to San Francisco. According
to the captain the Bingham was short-
handed, short of provisions, short of
water, short of sails, and in fact short
of everything. During the voyage the
cook committed suicide. The men had
to make sails out of sacks in order to
get the vessel into port. Captain Tow-
ers says it was the worst voyage he
ever made. The Bingham is to be sold
and replaced by a larger vessel. Dur-
ing the past four years she has been
in Southern seas.

THE 50-CENT FEE

Some Expert Testimony Heard by
the Committee.

TWO SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

High School and Royal School—Emphasis
on Mental Requirements—
Debating.

The committee on select schools met
yesterday afternoon in the office of the
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Inspector Townsend presented an ex-
tensive report containing statistics on
nationalities and attendance. These
showed that after the pupils reached
the fourth grade fully fifty per cent
dropped out. They either think they
have sufficient education or are com-
pelled to work.

Professor Scott spoke on the effect
of doing away with the 50-cent fee. "I
do not believe," said he, "in making a
school select by charging a tuition fee.
There are other methods. I think that
the quality of being select depends
more upon the qualifications of appli-
cants than upon their ability to pay a
50-cent tuition fee."

Rev. A. Mackintosh spoke of the
Royal school and the effects of the na-
tives and the foreigners mingling to-
gether. He cited instances to show
that where this condition was brought
about it generally resulted in the for-
eign pupils retiring from the school.
No definite conclusions will be
reached for some time. The reports
and views expressed yesterday were in
a great measure technical and dealt
with the courses of study in the vari-
ous schools. The committee is pro-
ceeding slowly and intends to go deep-
ly into the question, so that whatever
conclusion it comes to will be reached
with a thorough knowledge of the sub-
ject.

The views of Minister Mott-Smith
are open. He thinks that the school
system should be so arranged that any
child may derive the benefits from it.
But only upon the condition that he is
mentally and morally fit for associa-
tion with others. He believes that with
these qualifications of character and
scholarship the schools will be more
select and upon a firmer foundation
than they will be while a tuition fee
is made the entrance requirement.

There were present at the meeting
yesterday: Minister Mott-Smith, Pro-
fessor Alexander and J. Q. Wood, the
committee; Professor Scott, Rev. A.
Mackintosh, Professor J. B. Lightfoot,
Inspector Townsend and Dr. Rodgers.

IN SAMOA.

Mataafa Forces Beaten by the "Friend-
ly" Natives.

AUCKLAND (N. Z.), April 27.—Parti-
culars of the fighting in Samoa, con-
tained in the advices received here
from Apia under date of April 18th,
show that the battle between the
friendly natives and the rebels took
place at Vailele, and that the latter lost
100 men in killed and wounded.

Further details of the deaths of En-
sign J. R. Monaghan of the United
States cruiser Philadelphia and Lieut-
enant P. V. Lansdale of the same ves-
sel have been received. A deserter
from the Mataafa forces says Monag-
han and Lansdale were retreating
when they were discovered by a chief
and his wife, who were looking for
dead men. They gave the alarm, and
Monaghan was shot while continuing
the retreat. Later, it appears, the re-
bels returned and killed Lansdale.
Monaghan fought until he was wound-
ed, and he was then beheaded. The
doctor's examination of the remains
confirms these statements.

Suafale, the principal rebel chief,
ran away and told his people a hun-
dred British had been killed. Mataafa
deserters assert that the Germans sent
cartridges in bags of rice and sugar
along the coast in December.

STAMPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Post-
office Department is preparing to send
a supply of stamps to the Director of
Posts in the Philippines to replace the
Spanish stamps. The stamps will be
similar to those used in this country,
but will have the word Philippines
printed across the face. The following
quantities will be forwarded in about
a week: 2,000,000 ones, 4,000,000 twos,
200,000 threes, 500,000 fives and 500,000
tens.

GERMAN CRUISER FOR SAMOA.

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch from
Shanghai to a news agency says the
German protected cruiser Gefion has
been ordered to proceed to Apia, Samoa,
after embarking an extra supply of
ammunition at Kiaochoo, China, and
that another cruiser is to follow her.

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ATKINSON PLEADS GUILTY.

BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—
Edward Atkinson, the famous
Boston millionaire, anti-imper-
ialist and economist, in an in-
terview today defiantly an-
nounced that he was, person-
ally, the alleged traitor who had
been flooding the American
army in the Philippines with
letters and pamphlets tending
to promote discontent and in-
subordination and to prevent
the men from re-enlisting. He
also said he would keep on
sending them.

A STEP TOO FAR

An Administration Suspicion is Put Forth.

ANTI-ANNEXATIONISTS CHARGED

Citizens Reported to be Fomenting Discontent Amongst the Troops at Manila.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: There was some talk at today's Cabinet meeting which indicated that the Administration had discovered a plot on the part of the anti-annexationists in the United States to cause trouble in the Philippines of a character not hitherto anticipated. Particulars of what the Administration knows of this alleged treasonable attempt are not obtainable, but there is reason to believe that it was based on the idea that the annexation sentiment could be weakened by causing dissatisfaction among the volunteers now serving under Gen. Otis with the hoped-for result that regulars alone would not be able to cope with the military situation.

The effect of this would be to impress the people of the United States with the idea that the Filipino insurrection could not be suppressed. It is said that the Administration has obtained possession of some telegrams that were sent to the Philippines by people in this country for the purpose of creating a mutinous spirit among the volunteers because they had not been sent home immediately after the declaration of peace between Spain and the United States. The Administration, it is stated, does not contemplate prosecuting the authors of this movement on a charge of treason, but rather desires to collect sufficient evidence to make their exposure complete.

Gen. Otis recently telegraphed the War Department that the volunteers all wanted to remain in the Philippines while there was fighting to do. More recently there has been a change of sentiment among the volunteers, or at least, it has been reported to the Government that they were dissatisfied and wanted to come home. It was stated today that this dissatisfaction was to some extent traced to a movement that originated and was being carried on in this country.

The suspicion of the Administration has also been excited by dispatches bearing Manila and Hongkong date lines published in American newspapers that have represented a very bad state of affairs in the islands with respect to the military campaign against Aguinaldo's forces. It has been noticed by the authorities here that dispatches of that character have not been sent out by correspondents of English and other foreign newspapers, who would have no reason to suppress any information about disquieting conditions. While practically nothing of what the Administration knows can be obtained for publication, it is evident, to say the least, that the seeds of suspicion have been sown in the minds of those close to the President and sensational developments are not improbable.

MANILA, April 21.—9:05 P. M.—At 8 o'clock this morning three companies of the South Dakota Regiment marched from Bocaue, and in conjunction with three companies of the Minnesota Regiment from Guiguinto, north of Bocaue, encountered a rebel force numbering fully 500 men, when two miles out. The enemy retired three miles in fairly good order, in spite of the fact that the rebels suffered heavy losses. The Americans, having exhausted their ammunition, were compelled to return to the camps.

The heat is intense. At noon the thermometer registered 95 degrees. There were several prostrations from the heat among the troops, but only one man was wounded.

The army tugs opened fire on the enemy along the river banks today. The rebels are unusually active west of Malolos as far as Calumpit. They have been busy at work on their trenches and several new trenches have been discovered within two miles of the railroad. Fires are burning east of the railroad, and it would appear that the rebels are evacuating the foothill towns, in anticipation of an attack upon the part of the American troops.

READY TO FIGHT.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Naval Reserve Association of Illinois, veterans of the Spanish-American war, has resolved to offer the Government 250 men for service in the Philippines. Secretary Long of the Navy Department will be advised of the action of the association.

TROOPS IN GOOD CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department today:

"MANILA, April 21.—Adjutant General, Washington: Troops abundantly supplied and sickness, wounded included, only 7 and a fraction per cent of command. OTIS."

CHARITABLE AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The will of the late Nicholas H. Chesebrough, president of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company of this city, has been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's office at Elizabeth, N. J. After bequeathing \$5000 each to his brother, Amos C. Chesebrough of Saybrook, N. J., and his niece, Miss Abbie Mat-

thews of Summit, N. J., the will disposes of the entire estate, estimated at \$300,000, to charitable and religious bodies. The principal provision of the will contemplates the establishment of the Chesebrough Protestant Orphanage at Summit.

More Steamers.

Prince Konoye, president of the Japanese chamber of peers, said at San Francisco that just before the suspension of the sitting of Parliament a bill had been passed granting subsidies to the two great steamship companies now operating lines between the Orient and California via Honolulu. This will mean that each of the companies will at once build for trade between Yokohama and San Francisco and for that between Yokohama and Seattle three ships which will be as large as those now in the trade. The trade between the United States and Japan, in the opinion of Prince Konoye, will continue to improve, and there will be cargoes for all the vessels now contemplated for the service.

QUAY YET ALIVE

The Famous Keystone State Boss Wins.

Acquitted in Court and Appointed. Senator—He Will Not Get the Seat.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A special to the Sun from Philadelphia says: The jurors who, for the past ten days have been considering the charges of conspiracy by former United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay to use the State's money illegally, this morning after nearly twenty hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and a little more than an hour after this verdict was received Governor Stone appointed Quay to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate pending the next session of the Legislature. Shortly after this word was received Senator Quay left for Washington. The notification that he had been appointed to the Senate was received when he was in the Hotel Walton.

Mrs. Stone wired Mrs. Quay her congratulations. The Governor said: "I have never regarded these suits in any other light than that of a political prosecution. As a lawyer I have gone all over the subject and would have been much surprised at any other result than acquittal."

Opinion is divided as to the action of the Senatorial appointment.

After the crowd left the courtroom District Attorney Rothmel was questioned regarding the remaining indictments. He said there are three still pending, but he would not say what his course would be regarding them.

(Quay will not be accepted by the Senate. That body has refused several times to seat men similarly appointed. Governor Stone's action is simply the extension of political assistance to the famous Pennsylvania boss.)

DOAN'S BACK-ACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Which is Better, To Try an Experiment or Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember, Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PEACE FOR ALL

An Arrangement for Simultaneous Meetings.

Plan of the American Member of the International Commission—May 15th the Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—As the American member of the International Peace and Arbitration Commission, Mrs. May Wright Sewall is sending out the following plan for holding simultaneous meetings throughout the world on May 15:

A universal and international demonstration is to take place, in favor of the aims for which the peace conference, which will open on May 15 at the Hague, has been called together by the invitation of the Czar. This demonstration will consist in simultaneous meetings of women, held as much as possible on the same day (for which the 15th of May has been fixed) in most of the more important towns all over the civilized world. In these simultaneous meetings the women will proclaim their universal and unanimous idea of peace and the promotion of the principle of justice (instead of force) in the international relations of peoples. Besides, they will interchange addresses of sympathy with all the other women gathered for the same cause and the same hour in other countries.

These meetings must be held, as much as possible, in all the towns of each country. Their organization and execution ought to be centered in one hand, which also would take the charge of sending and of receiving the addresses of sympathy which would be exchanged between countries and which will have to be distributed to all places in the country where meetings will be arranged in time so that they may all be read aloud during these meetings. These addresses have to be sent beforehand until the 8th of May, by means of the central committee of one country to that of all the other countries, which will probably amount to fifteen or sixteen, and will have to be forwarded to the different meetings in copies.

These meetings will indorse short resolutions addressed to the governments to the peace conference, and the passage of these resolutions has to be communicated before May 17, to the following address:

"Vrader comite, Hagu."

NEW YORK, April 25.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Because of Sir Julian Pauncefote's strong effort to negotiate an arbitration treaty with the United States his selection by the British Government is regarded in well informed circles as an indication of the purpose of Lord Salisbury in favor of the adoption of a plan of international arbitration. In diplomatic and administration circles it is generally admitted there is little prospect of an agreement being reached by European Governments respecting disarmament and special attention will undoubtedly be paid by the several governments to the question of international arbitration and the amendment of the treaty of Paris of 1856.

Under the instructions to the American delegates they will favor the adoption of a plan of general arbitration which has been carefully drawn up by the State Department and considered by the President and his Cabinet. This plan contemplates the formation of an arbitration tribunal, permanent in character and comprising representatives of several powers agreeing to its organization.

The agreement will not require the several powers to refer their disputes to this tribunal, but they will be at liberty to submit them if any of them deem it proper to do so.

American Drugging

It has been stated that hereafter all improvements of Honolulu harbor will be under the direction of the local consul-general for the United States—William Haywood. The indications for some time have been that the government at Washington would take charge of the work. It is declared to be the purpose to push not only the work that Mr. Haywood has been directing in the interest of the navy of the United States, but to as well rush along improvements required by the great growth of commerce in the past year or so.

A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. Grisham, Garrettsville, Ia. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BIG INVOICE OF

HARNESS,

Direct from the Boston Harness Co.

VERY STYLISH

BUGGY AND SURREY HARNESS

(Guaranteed Hand Made.)

Also, many other kinds of HARNESS, for light and heavy work.

SCHUMAN'S

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe. FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher and shuts up the mouth of the fool; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President.

E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

T. MAY, Auditor

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND REGENERATOR.

IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scurf, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Backache, Pimples, and all kinds of it, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Bore Leas.
Cures Bore-head or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scabies.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Affections.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a restorative for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is prepared free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit suffering to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 94, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate and long-standing cases. BY ALL C. E. WELCH and F. A. S. T. MEDICINE VENDOR through the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should be that they get the genuine article. Beware of imitations and substitutes, no matter how cheaply offered by any unprincipled dealer. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's Wonderful Blood Mixture, blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

- The Bwa Plantation Co.
- The Waiata Agricultural Co., Ltd.
- The Kohala Sugar Co.
- The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
- The Koloa Agricultural Co.
- The Onoona Sugar Co.
- The Palaoa Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
- The Standard Oil Co.
- The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
- The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
- The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
- The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

GEN. OTIS FORCE

How It is to Be Increased to
30,000 Regulars.

REGIMENT FROM PORTO RICO

Many Recruits Required—Certainty
of Early Homecoming of
the Volunteers.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The Eleventh United States Infantry, now in Porto Rico, under orders to proceed to this country, will be ordered to the Philippine Islands as soon as its ranks can be filled to war strength.

Three thousand recruits are to be sent from San Francisco as fast as possible to fill out the regiments now in the Philippines. Gen. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, is organizing detachments of these recruits and will ship some of them on every transport leaving for Manila. The highest estimate made by Gen. Otis of the number of men required in the Philippines is 30,000. There are 21,000 regulars now in the islands or under orders to proceed there. In addition to the Thirtieth Infantry, the Seventh and Twenty-fifth (colored) regiments of infantry and one dismounted cavalry regiment will probably be ordered to Manila very soon. This will increase the fighting force of Gen. Otis to about 27,000 men, the total number believed to be required in the islands at this time, with the certainty that the last of the volunteers will not be able to leave Manila until July. Three regiments of regular artillery are also to be sent as infantry, thus giving to Gen. Otis, after the volunteers have been withdrawn, a fighting force of more than 30,000 men.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The programme for the movement of regulars out to Manila and the volunteers homeward will be carried out according to Gen. Otis' statement contained in his dispatch of yesterday. Gen. Otis adds to his message the hopeful remark that he expects very shortly to be able to report a decided improvement in the situation in the Philippines.

The volunteers in the Philippines will return home in the order in which they sailed for Manila. The date upon which each troop sailed from San Francisco follows:

- May 25th—First California, Second Oregon and detachment California Artillery.
- June 25th—Companies A and B, Utah Artillery, Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado and First Nebraska.
- June 29th—First North Dakota, Thirtieth Minnesota, First Idaho and First Wyoming.
- July 14th—First Montana.
- July 23d—First South Dakota.
- October 19th—First Washington.
- October 27th—Twentieth Kansas.
- October 30th—First Tennessee.
- November 3d—Fifty-first Iowa.
- November 6th—Troop Nevada Cavalry.
- November 9th—First Wyoming Battery.

GERMAN SUGAR TRUST.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Neuste Nachrichten says the raw sugar and sugar refining syndicates have approved the terms of an agreement limiting the production of sugar for home consumption.

FROM PONAPE.

The Secretary of State has received a letter from a correspondent in Pona, Caroline Island, saying that "the people of Pona just love and adore the American people; in fact, they like everything that is American. They are hoping and praying that the Americans will take possession of all of the islands; and, if not all, at least the island of Pona."

CHANCE FOR BURNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—When the news of the action of Governor Stone in appointing Matthew Stanley Quay as United States Senator from Pennsylvania was received the question asked by politicians and the public generally was: "What will Governor Gage do in reference to the vacant Senatorship from California?" An effort was made to get from him an answer to this question, but he declined to make a direct statement. "I will stand by the statement which I made at the time of the final adjournment of the Legislature."

This statement was a communication to the Legislature urging upon it the duty of electing a man in accord with

the national Administration. He pleaded for the laying aside of all prejudices and pointed out the great importance, as he viewed it, of having the State fully represented. His statement at that time, to which he referred last night, indicates that if he sees any way open to do so he will appoint a Senator, and the man of his choice will no doubt be Daniel M. Burns.

THE COMMERCE OF SPAIN.

United States Consular Agent Mertens at Grao has submitted to the State Department some figures relative to the Spanish trade last year, showing the surprising fact that notwithstanding her complete defeat, in war and her distressed economic conditions Spain was actually able to show a balance of trade in her favor for 1898. Mr. Mertens cites this fact as a demonstration of the natural wealth of the country. The total exports were \$132,401,038 and the imports were \$91,772,450.

U. S. A. T. BADGER

She was Formerly a Ward
Liner to Havana.

Commander Miller in Charge—Vessel and
Officers—To Be at Apia Some
Time.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The United States cruiser Badger, having on board the three commissions to Samoa from the United States, Germany and Great Britain, arrived from San Francisco at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, seven days out, having sailed from that port at 10:30 a. m. April 26th. She brought no mail and but few newspapers as it was thought by the post office authorities in San Francisco that the Coptic would arrive in Honolulu before the Badger.

The Badger was formerly the Ward line steamship Yumuri, running from New York to Havana and Vera Cruz. She has a tonnage of 4784 tons, is 336 feet long and 17 feet draught. She was purchased by the Government at the beginning of the war, armed with six 5-inch guns and six rapid-firing guns, and was in the auxiliary fleet around Cuba all through the war. She carries 210 officers, marines and blue jackets.

The Badger's officers are as follows: Commander, James M. Miller; Lieutenants, J. B. Milton and T. D. Griffin; Surgeon, O. D. Norton; P. A. Engineer, W. C. Herbert; Captain, N. H. Hall, U. S. M. C.; Ensigns, R. R. Belknap, J. R. Y. Blakeley and Yates Shirling; Naval Cadets, F. Morrison and E. J. Sadler; Assistant Paymaster, H. P. Ash; Pay Clerk, W. A. Hopkins; Boatswain, W. A. Cooper; Carpenter, J. A. O'Connor; Mate, C. Larson.

Commander Miller is famous as being in charge of the Merrimac until, under Hobson, she was sunk in Santiago harbor. He is an American of the most pronounced and popular type, square jawed and iron browed, and, since his graduation at Annapolis in '87, has seen service all over the world. From start to finish he was in the thick of the fray around Cuban waters during the Spanish war. Relinquishing command of the Merrimac he was placed in charge of the United States steamer Pompey until last December, when he received orders to take command of the Badger at Hampton Roads.

The Badger sailed from Hampton Roads February 1st, and after calling at Bahia, Montevideo and other South American ports, reached San Francisco on April 15th. Falkland Islands were stopped at for a short visit and the remains of brave Admiral J. H. Spots were exhumed and taken on board. He was in command of the Atlantic squadron at the time of his death, March 10th, 1882, which occurred while his flagship, the Brooklyn, was off Falkland Islands. It was a peculiar incident that the remains should be disturbed just 17 years after, on March 10th, 1899.

On board the Badger are two caskets for the bodies of the two American officers of the Philadelphia, who fell in battle with the Samoans in the brush near Apia. Lieutenants Lansdale and Monaghan. Both Lansdale and Monaghan were well known to Commander Miller and the former was a very dear friend, which makes this a pathetic mission, indeed.

Commander Miller does not know how long the stay at Apia will be. He is under orders of the commissioners and Admiral Kault.

On the way from San Francisco the Badger sighted the City of Peking and another steamer bound east. She is anchored in naval row and will sail for Apia as soon as three hundred tons of coal are on board.

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

My son was afflicted with rheumatism, which contracted his right limb until he was unable to walk. After using one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was able to be about again. I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from rheumatism.—John Snyder, Freed, Calhoun Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

DIARY OF REVOLT

Memorandum of the Stirring
Events in Samoa.

UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNT GIVEN

Record Prepared By the Printer of
the Cruiser Philadelphia—The
Battle—Ship in Action.

(Harry Odell, the printer aboard the U. S. S. Philadelphia, publishes in his paper "Our Flag" the appended graphic memorandum of the fighting in Samoa. The matter before going into type was visited by officers of the American cruiser.)

Saturday, April 1, 1899.

Our starboard steam launch with a 1-pounder mounted over the foc's'le left to go up the West coast inside the reef while the Porpoise accompanied her on the outside. The Royalist went out to shell around Fagali.

The German merchant barkentine which left port a few days ago, and which has been laying up on the western horizon just outside the reef ever since is suspected of selling arms and ammunition to Mataafa. She was overhauled before leaving port.

BATTLE OF FAGALI.

3:00 p. m. Distant firing heard to the East. Supposed to be the steam launch.

5:00 p. m. The Royalist is close in to the reef about five miles East. She seems to be acting strangely. Can not make out her signals. Two of her boats leave for the shore. She is firing shells ashore.

5:30 p. m. Wigwag from Camp Holloway says: "Captain says: 'send reinforcements at once.' All our deck force was sent at once." This takes all the rifles in the armory. The Englishmen off the Tauranga were the first to get ashore.

8:40 p. m. Laird, shot in left hip; Andrews, in right leg; Johns, in left shoulder; McCarthy, through right wrist and Wellington, on right arm, brought aboard. Lieut. Lansdale, Ensign Monaghan and Acting Electrician Edsall missing and supposed to be dead, and Butler, shot through the heart, are the results of today's battle to our men.

The little band of men that was to receive such rough treatment at the hands of the white capped Mataafa men numbered less than 100 white men and about 100 natives. The natives led, being sent on ahead and on the right flank to deploy as scouts. The white men came in the following order: Colt's automatic and crew, English Marines, American Marines, American Bluejackets, English Bluejackets, etc. When they started on the return march this order was reversed and they were in this reverse order when the fighting began, except that the Colt's automatic was to the fore.

The senior officer was First Lieutenant A. E. Freeman, Executive Officer of the Tauranga, there was also present Lieut. Cave of the Royal Navy, Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale, Executive Officer of the Philadelphia, was our senior officer. He was assisted by Ensign Monaghan and First Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C. The men came mostly from Camp Lansdale, only the squad on post being left behind, with twenty marines from Camp Holloway. The start was made from Camp Holloway at 1:30 p. m.

The route lay up the beach to the East for about four miles, then a narrow trail was followed till an inland road was found parallel to the beach and about one mile from it. This road was followed for about a mile to the village of Vaivase. This village was burned and then the start for home was made.

Soon two white capped natives were seen crossing the road ahead. They were followed on the cross road leading inland and to the South. (These two natives are now thought to have been decoys.) The lead was followed and the road turned to the west back towards Apia, leading through Fagali. This was followed down into a gulch, over a little muddy creek and up the other side, where the enemy was found in force. They opened fire from a little low ridge or breastwork at the top of the hill directly in front. The Colt's automatic was placed near a fence and a shell got stuck almost as soon as it started. This was soon fixed but a second shell immediately became jammed in the mechanism of the gun. Blacksmith Callaghan was trying to fix this when Mr. Lansdale ordered the gun abandoned. Fisher took out the barrel and hid it, while the rest of the crew scattered the cartridges over the ground. The natives were delivering a heavy fire though few of them could be seen.

Our own natives had very little ammunition and retired as soon as it was spent. Wellington was the first man wounded and was ordered to retire. When shot he was facing the enemy having just fired his rifle. The shot struck him in the right elbow from behind and he supposed it to be an accidental shot from our own side until he reached the Commission, where Capt. White picked the bullet out of his arm. It was a big round slug which proves that they were nearly surrounded at the first. Shaw, of the Colt's automatic crew, took Wellington's gun, and standing close behind Butler, picked the cartridges out of his belt, for his crew carried no rifle. Lieut. Freeman was the first man killed. Butler fell into Shaw's arms with a bullet through his heart. He was shot in two places before this. Mr. Lansdale was wounded early in the fight. Near him was Mr. Monaghan. Ranlett and Callaghan started down the canon with Mr. Lan-



With Germany favoring his aspirations for royalty, Mataafa has once more caused trouble in Samoa. For eleven years he has been an annoyance to the powers. In 1888 he rebelled against King Tanamasese, was victorious and became king. The treaty powers deposed him in favor of Malietoa. In 1893 he rebelled again and was exiled.

dale, but only succeeded in going about a quarter of a mile. Edsall was near in charge of a squad. Johns was in this squad. He got a bullet through the left shoulder. Mr. Monaghan, who had been firing his revolver with little or no effect, took Johns' rifle and a few cartridges and ordered him to retreat. Edsall had got separated from the others and was heard to call for help, but no one could find him.

Mr. Monaghan tried to save Mr. Lansdale and when last seen was standing over him with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, as yet unscathed by the rebel bullets. He had a look on his face that plainly told his determination to save his comrade officer or share his fate.

Laird was sitting with several others firing from behind a tree when a bullet skimming along the ground, passed through the fleshy part of his left thigh. He kept on firing until he became too weak to aim his rifle. He then retreated and after he had had his wound dressed by Dr. Odell aboard the ship he was taken to the sick bay and the bullet dropped out of his sock as he was being undressed.

McCarthy was on the retreat. He saw a native squatting down, took aim and fired. The native tumbled over. Another took his place. McCarthy tumbled him over and then McCarthy's rifle dropped to the ground. He had a bullet hole in the wrist between the bones of his arm, and he retreated.

Robert Hunt, a British sailor, had an exciting experience and narrow escape. He was surrounded by natives in a hand to hand fight. At last a war club hit him on the head. He sank down stunned. Thinking him dead the natives passed on. Along came another native with a beheading knife, in search of relics. Out off the marine's ear. The pain brought him to life. He jumped up with a whoop and down the hill he started. He passed some natives. He didn't stop. He came on to the beach. The beach was covered with his friends. He didn't see them. There was a boat there. He didn't see that. He kept right on into the water and was rescued by a boat.

As soon as all were out on the beach the Royalist commenced to shell the woods and the natives retreated. Andrews, off our ship, was shot just above the knee. John Prout and John Long, of the British, were killed, and Foxworthy, an English marine, was wounded. The latter was attended on the beach by Dr. Lung, of the Philadelphia.

Sunday, April 2, 1899. 8:00 a. m. Simultaneous messages from Lieuts. Field and Perkins say: "Seven mutilated bodies brought in by Malietoa natives. Lansdale, Freeman and Monaghan with their heads cut off. Edsall and Butler and two English sailors with ears cut off."

Later the heads were brought in by a French Catholic priest. The funeral services were conducted by Chaplain McAllister of the Philadelphia. The Catholic service was read over Mr. Monaghan and Butler by Father Forrester.

Monday, April 3, 1899. Early this morning the inhabitants of Apia between the two bridges were all moved west to the vicinity of the Catholic church, as it was said we were going to fire shrapnel and we wanted the citizens out of danger.

9:00 p. m. All reported clear and firing begun. Shells were thrown all over the hills back of Apia. The Tauranga, Royalist and Porpoise left the harbor and went outside to assist in shelling the hills back of Apia.

Saturday, April 8, 1899. The friendly natives had brush with the white caps up near the new Catholic mission. The enemy had erected a stone fort here, from which they were driven. Four white caps and one red head were killed. The Malietoa man that was killed met his death in a singular manner. He had just shot a Mataafa man and ran forward to cut his head off, when the aforesaid white cap rose up and making a last effort shot him dead.

Thursday, April 13, 1899. The S S Hauraki arrived from Auckland with the collier Pukaki loaded with coal for us and the English ships.

The Pukaki left for Pago Pago and we followed her. Pago Pago, Friday, April 14, 1899. We arrived at Pago Pago and began coaling. The native women are doing a thriving business selling curios to the crew. Their husbands are away at Apia fighting Mataafa.

Sunday, April 16, 1899. The Royalist arrived from Apia and in anchored further up in the harbor awaiting her turn to coal up.

Monday, April 17, 1899. We leave today for Apia with all our bunkers full of coal. We have about

eighty natives aboard to help fight Mataafa.

Apia, Samoa, Tuesday, April 18, 1899. We arrived in Apia this morning.

There have been many skirmishes on both sides since we left here with a considerable number killed on both sides including two Mataafa chiefs whose bodies were brought in to Malietoa.

The fighting yesterday was the heaviest yet. Only natives were engaged. Four forts were taken near Stevenson's house. Twenty-six natives are reported as killed or missing on our side.

Hero Martin Gavin.

Among the deeds of valor which are constantly being repeated at Manila is one which was performed by Private Martin Gavin of the First California. In the face of what seemed certain death he fired a hut crowded with Filipino sharpshooters, who had been annoying the American lines for hours.

Gavin's father and elder brother are both at Manila. The two brothers went through with the First California. Later the father went to the front as a member of the Wyoming battalion. The "old gentleman" is one of the familiar figures of California newspaperdom. For years he has been associated with various papers in different capacities. The young hero also has been connected with newspaper work having formerly been employed in the Call's mechanical department. He will receive one of the 188 special valor medals for distinguished service at Manila.

AUTOMOBILE ON STAGE LINE.

Order for a Horseless Vehicle for California Country Roads.

STOCKTON (Cal.), April 20.—E. H. Lewis, proprietor of the stage line between Stockton and Jackson, in Amador county, this morning tried something novel in staging in California. The result of the experiment is an order to the Holt Manufacturing Company for the construction of a horseless carriage, which is to be coupled to a three-wheeled stage that will be able to whisk over California roads at a rate of eighteen miles an hour.

The experiment was made with the automobile, or horseless wagon, belonging to Holt Bros., which has become a familiar sight on the streets of this city. The automobile was coupled to the regular stage which Mr. Lewis drives out to Stockton every morning, the power was applied and with five passengers bound for Clements, Sutter Creek and Jackson the stage started. The horseless carriage made good time along the streets of Stockton and well out on the Waterloo road, but it was found that the stage was too great a load for the two and a half horse-power engine which propelled the automobile, the best time that could be made being about five miles an hour. The four-horse team could make seven miles an hour, and it was substituted before Waterloo was reached.

The experiment was sufficiently successful, however, to show that the horseless carriage can be profitably used on work of the kind. The result is the order for the heavier machine, with eighteen miles an hour as the speed specification. It will be used as a motive power as far as Clements, but horses will be used on the steeper grades of the foothills.

PAY FOR PHILIPPINE TROOPS

WASHINGTON.—The payment of the 20 per cent extra pay to the American troops in the Philippines has been extended to include all our soldiers now in service and will continue until hostilities in the Philippines cease. The troops in the Philippines, both officers and men, will be given the two months' extra pay when mustered out.

CARNEGIE'S NEW VENTURE.

ISHPEMING, Mich., April 20.—It is rumored today that Andrew Carnegie is to secure control of the Lake Superior iron mines, the largest producers on the Marquette range.

The best at the lowest
price at HOPP'S.

Keep Cool

About it; you may be fighting mad when you learn our prices and compare them with those charged in other shops for inferior goods. We buy our stock of furniture to sell, not to keep. We charge a reasonable price for things and in that way we are constantly putting furniture into the homes of town people.

This week we are going to offer you your selection of various styles of

Parlor and Dining Room Chairs

at an inside figure.

Also ask us to show you our

BEAUTIFULLY CARVED HARDWOOD EXTENSION TABLES.

The sort that have the leaves under the table and which fit in place automatically, are superior to the old style and are not so expensive.

You'll be interested in our assortment of

Rugs.

We have many pretty patterns for you to choose from; some large, some small, some plain, some fancy, at very reasonable prices.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING'S BETHEL ST.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica,
Carlsbad,
Bohemian,
Daulton Fancy,
Wedgewood,
(In white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs,
B & H Art Lamps,
American and European
Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block,
Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery.

Established 1851. Leaders in 1898

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....MAY 5, 1899.

A HERO.

"Ensign Monaghan tried to save Lieut. Lanesdale and when last seen was standing over him with a sword in one hand and pistol in the other, as yet unscathed by the rebel bullets. He had a look on his face that plainly told his determination to save his comrade officer or share his fate." (From "Our Flag.")

We can afford to rein up for a moment our foaming horses that drag the swaying chariots around the race course with its great money prizes conspicuous at the goals, and salute the remains of Ensign Monaghan of the Philadelphia, when they pass through our port to final burial at home. For did he not do more than his duty? When he had done the duty of a soldier in the conflict between the ships and the Samoans, he was justified in taking measures for the protection of his own life. But he saw a larger duty to his friend, stricken down and in the hands of the savages. The instinct of preservation, often an overruling passion, wrestled for a moment in his heart with loyalty to a friend and comrade, and instantly the courage of loyalty mastered his purpose, and he too faced the savages and died with his comrade. It was a dual death—the death of the soldier promptly met at the tap of the drum, and the death of the man, generous, unreserved and Christ-like in self-sacrifice.

Twenty years ago an express train at its highest speed, approached a bridge on the Hudson river railway line, the draw of which was open through the blunder of the bridge tender. The fireman leaped from the train. "Doc" Simmons, the engineer, refused to follow, grasped the lever, whistled "down brakes," and went down in the wreck. Of him one wrote:

"Down brakes!" One splendid hard held breath,
And 'o! an unknown name
Strode into sovereignty from death
Trailing a path of flame.
Home—but his foot grew granite fast;
Wife—yet he did not reel;
Babe—ah! they tugged! but to the last
He stood there, true as steel."

Dare anyone who looks upon these acts of self-sacrifice, deny the immortality of the soul? Dare anyone say that souls, gifted with such divine instincts, were arrested in their growth by mortality, and remained eternally incomplete? These deeds are the blazing evidences of immortality, which compelled belief in its existence, before there came the assurance of it by Revelation.

JOURNALISM.

Henry Reeve was for sixty years well known in England as clerk of the Appeals, Registrar of the Privy Council, leading writer on the London Times, and editor of the Edinburgh Review. His knowledge of Continental politics was so accurate and extensive, and he used it to such good purpose that the Times obtained great political influence in the European courts, as well as among Englishmen.

One incident in his career, especially exhibited his ideas about independent journalism, and the widely different positions of the statesman and the editor. This distinction few understand and therefore blame an editor for taking a position which he would not take if he were in the responsible office of a statesman. As a lesson to the young who are not generally instructed to look at affairs from this standpoint, it is especially instructive.

When Louis Napoleon destroyed liberty in France by his coup d'etat, Reeve wrote "leaders" in the Times bitterly denouncing him. Lord Granville, the premier, wrote to him that such articles goaded Napoleon to do mischief to England and he wrote, "may seriously inconvenience us."

In a reply Reeve propounded his views of journalistic responsibility. "I should agree with you in deprecating the course of the Times on the French Government if I thought that it had been incited by any foolish desire to goad on Louis Napoleon to acts of violence, or that it had been carried beyond the bounds of a just commentary on the events of the day. What are those bounds? The responsibility of journalists is in proportion to the liberty they enjoy. No man's collection can be greater. But their duties are not the same. I think, as those of statesmen. To find out the true state of facts to report them with fidelity, to apply to them strict and fixed principles of justice, humanity and law; to inform as far as possible, the very consciences of nations, and to call down the judgment of the world on what is false or base or unrighteous, appear to me to be the first duties of those who write. Those upon whom the greater part of political action devolves are necessarily

governed by other rules." After drawing this broad distinction between the function of journalists and that of executive statesmen, Reeve went on to say that, "In this particular case I further see advantage from the course of a fair and independent judgment on those affairs. It will not, perhaps, be forgotten by France, when her press recovers its voice and her real leaders their power, that the public opinion of England protested with indignation against the violence done to her neighbor; and, as I believe this eclipse of liberty in France to be as ephemeral as it is violent, it would be a permanent source of resentment abroad if this country had not expressed what every free people must feel on such an occasion. Nor is it, in my opinion, useless or unnecessary to keep alive in England a strong feeling on this subject. This nation is a good deal enervated by a long peace, by easy habits of intercourse, by peace societies and false economy. To surmount the dangerous consequences of such a state, the Government will require the support of public opinion, and that can only be obtained by convincing our countrymen of the truth that we have now a dangerous and faithless neighbor. Happen what may, there is nothing so important as to sustain a tone of moral independence and a clear judgment among the people of England, who will grudge no sacrifices if they are convinced that the principles they cherish are even indirectly threatened from abroad." Lord Granville acknowledged that the principles laid down by Reeve were sound. "Your letter," he said, "is able and unanswerable. I have no doubt that what the Times says is right, and that it is justified in saying it." Reeve's letter and Lord Granville's were laid before DeLancey, the editor of the Times, who thoroughly approved of the position taken that a journalist's duty is not identical with a Minister's. The two may have the same object in view, but their means of attaining it are necessarily different. A Minister should not substitute leading articles for civil dispatches, neither should a journalist bore and perplex his readers with materials for a blue book. Again, it was a journalist's duty to protest in the name of justice and humanity against such an outrage as the coup d'etat, whereas a Minister, whatever he might feel as a private person, was bound, in his dealings with the French Government, to suppress his personal opinions.

This incident discloses with singular clearness the difference between independent journalism which may and does, fall into error at times, and the partisan journalism that operates like a toy dog, and only barks when the bosses squeeze the bellows. The partisan press predict disaster whenever independent journalism stands in the pathway of popular sentiment. But Reeve illustrated for many years the power for good of such journalism.

NO AID TO THE FILIPINOS.

The Administration will have little trouble, in the Philippines, with Americans who may offer aid and comfort to Aguinaldo. The Americans who are opposed to the Philippine war will not betray the government. Moral treason of this kind is not in the blood of the race. The meanest voter has the same right to oppose the prosecution of the war, as the President has to carry it on, but he will commit no overt act which will give the enemy material comfort.

If the Filipinos are braced up by the reports from America which represent the anti-expansionists to be strong and increasing in numbers, it is only one of the incidents in the process of extending American influence. The scheme of expansion does not include the right, in the rule of democracy, to suppress any man's or any party's thought or speech. It is better that the Filipinos get moral aid and comfort from anti-expansionists in America, than that the despotism of democracy prevent and free discussion be suppressed.

The Filipino leaders are well aware of the military situation on the Mainland. They know, as well as we do, that the regular army fixed at the number of 61,000 men, and authorized by Congress nearly a year ago, has not been yet fully recruited. The fact suggests to them that there is a general disappointment of the war, and it is a very suggestive fact, if the situation is not unduly distorted. The military operations of the last year have created a realizing sense of what war really means. There are now a hundred thousand young soldiers who are fully convinced that campaigning in the tropics does not mean bananas and flowers and a life under Royal palms, but it means hard work, tough food and dirt, and a life of discomfort. These experienced and enlisted soldiers, and encourage the Filipinos to believe that the Americans are tired of the campaign. If the knowledge of this fact prevents the war, the expansionists cannot criticize their fellow citizens who do not agree with them, however much in error they may be, because it neither is a constitutional or legal principle that the minority shall not think or talk even in the presence of an enemy.

"HE WHO BREAKS, PAYS."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, offering public opinion, said from the Plymouth church pulpit that "the vengeance of God will follow the American people, because of the inhuman treatment of the Indian by the frontiersmen and government agents."

The pulpits and the moralists also tell us that the vengeance of God will follow the departure from those duties which common sense and conscience command.

It is time to ask the question once more—are we not committing a political and a moral crime in staking the prosperity of these Islands on the single industry of sugar? Are not, in the experiences of communities, the diversified industries necessary to the development of character, and the well being of the whole community? Is not our conduct, in this respect, so flagrantly wrong that it also invites the vengeance of God?

These questions no doubt will be met with the replies of good and even pious men, that Providence does not interfere with business matters, and that the existence of a single and very prosperous sugar industry, and the payment of big dividends, is a plain indication that a single industry, and the labor of 40,000 Asiatics which creates this prosperity is a condition of things called "special Providences," and should not be disturbed by introducing such uncertain projects as diversified industries.

If, on the other hand, this should prove to be an incorrect view of the case, and diversified industries are, on the whole, necessary to the well being of the community, and to the life of civilization, then the vengeance of God may be expected. Even if it is conceded that this vengeance will finally appear, nearly all men, in their hearts, look upon it as a sort of Divine policeman, whose club may be dodged, or who may be fooled out of making any arrests. And if they are pressed with the question: "What are your duties to posterity?" reply in the words of the rural philosopher, "Let posterity skin its own skunks."

In commercial history there is no record of continued prosperity in any single industry, because steady economic development reconstructs industries, and brings with reconstruction, depression, misery, and bankruptcy in the long run.

Over a vast area of the national domain, included within the Southern States, is one of the finest of all industries, that of cotton production. The very front millions of the cotton cultivators is that they are forced to live in poverty, because of the low prices of cotton, and their children must be brought up in ignorance and heathenism.

Yet able men and able journals in the South urge the diversifying of industries, and cite abundant and unquestioned proof that with cotton, commanding instant gold at the gates of every farm, and with diversified industries, especially the production of home supplies, the South would be as prosperous as any land.

The condition of the South stands as a solemn warning to the people of these Islands.

Have the gods made our people mad that they see nothing? Can they not know that while the cotton planters of the South have almost a monopoly in the production of the cotton supply and tariffs cannot touch its price, the sugar producers here are largely dependent upon the shifting laws of Congress, for their great prosperity, and upon a labor supply which is condemned by the national policy and laws? Will they not stop to read the official reports made to the Imperial Government of Great Britain, regarding the sugar industries of her colonies, that the only hope of future prosperity is in creating diversified industries?

It is believed that the national government will establish an experimental station here. It will do so in its own time, and with limited means. But it cannot meet the sharp pressing needs of these Islands. Nor can it prevent the absorption of the land by sugar plantations so that diversified industries cannot get a foothold.

The measure of what should be done is the danger of the situation.

The sugar interest itself, if it will take broad views, can well afford to carry a large expense in creating diversified industries, merely for self preservation. It reckons on social stability, because events have secured it heretofore. So have other communities without number reckoned on it, and not found it.

After all, the music that pleases and thrills a prosperous community is: "After us the deluge."

THE COOKS.

It is time that the riot act be read to the cooks of this town. There are many excellent, skillful and faithful cooks, but the number of worthless, ignorant and incompetent ones has increased enormously, together with their demand for wages, and some ac-

tion should be taken to get rid of them. Even those who are able and willing to pay the highest wages are annoyed by these incompetent cooks. Those who cannot afford to pay large wages are at the mercy of these worthless Chinese and Japanese servants.

The women should meet and organize some scheme for putting a stop to this miserable condition of things. It is simply intolerable. It can, however, be stopped by intelligent work. What woman will take the lead in the matter?

There are several remedies. A cooking school might be established, at the expense of the organization, and every Chinese or Japanese who is willing to be taught, should have instruction free, or at a small expense. The result would be, in time, a surplus of good cooks. The cost of such a cooking school is small, and the benefits would be enormous.

Moreover, no woman in this place should accept any cook, unless he brought a certificate from the head of the school that he was competent and reliable. There should be grades of cooks and wages should be adjusted to the different grades. If the employers of cooks stood by each other, there would soon be such a condition of affairs that competent cooks would be abundant; and the peace of many homes be secured.

Another suggestion has been made by "one who knows."

In the city of Bombay there are many hundreds of excellent cooks. They are known as "Canarines" from Soa, and have excellent reputations for skill in cookery. The wages they receive are small, about one fourth of the amount of wages paid in this place. It is believed that enough of them can be obtained from Bombay to end this wide spread domestic misery, arising from unreliable service.

The scheme of a cooking school, or the importation of these "Canarines," would bring the results desired.

But these results must be secured by woman's work. Men will not undertake the business. Women of wealth can do a great service in furnishing the means that will abolish this crying evil.

Let the pulpits discourse on the influence of bad cooks and had cooking on Christianity, and enforce the moral duty of improving the kitchens.

THE VALUE OF COMMERCE.

A complaint was published in the Advertiser of yesterday, against the owners of vessels visiting or loading at this port because they did not purchase supplies of our merchants, and give employment to our mechanics. Mr. Goodman, the complainant, charges these owners with selfishness because they prefer to buy their supplies in the cheaper markets of San Francisco and elsewhere, although they obtain large profits out of the Island trade. As a rule, all men buy in the cheapest market, without any regard to moral principles.

It is only the commercial tender feet, and the linen duster boomer who sincerely ask consumers to pay high prices in order to encourage home industries.

But this complaint suggests what the condition of this port will be when the Nicaragua canal is open. Enthusiasts become very red in the face, and inspired when they dwell upon the vast profits from the commerce of the Pacific, but not one of them descends from the clouds and touches the earth of fact. There is a popular belief that merchant vessels carry and spend money. It is founded on an ignorance of the way vessels are equipped, and of the methods of commerce. One case will illustrate the method. Norfolk, Va., ranks third in the quantity of cotton exported from the United States. The railway companies bring the cotton to the docks, and many hundreds of steamships carry it to Liverpool. The quantity exported, and for which enormous shipping facilities are required, is not less than 3,000,000 bales a year. The only effect of this vast commerce upon the trade of Norfolk is that the wages of several hundred negro laborers are spent in the place. The vessels taking cotton freight bring their own supplies, with the exception of fresh meat, and of this they use little. The officers of the vessels, on small wages, and the crew on less wages do not spend money. At the terminus of one railroad in that place there is an extensive coal supplying dock and apparatus. Three to five hundred vessels per month arrive, remain several days and depart with cargoes of coal. The theorists believe that such a commerce "builds up a city." But the income to the city from this commerce is trifling. The vessels bring their own supplies. The income from the vegetable farms in the neighborhood of the city, amounting to over \$2,000,000 a year, is a thousand times more profitable to that city of 25,000 people than the profits of the trade from vessels.

At Old Point Comfort, Va., the most central calling port, and within the largest and deepest harbor on the Atlantic coast, as many as twenty large foreign and domestic steamers will lie at anchor for many days, waiting for

Hood's

Favorite Cathartic Pills

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and undisturbing cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body

CURE

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver Ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

Liver Ills

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

orders. Two grocery stores will furnish them all the supplies they need. These steamers drop no money there.

The opening of the Nicaraguan canal will probably bring a large European fleet, especially British to this port, as a calling and coal station. But the coaling of these vessels will be done by machinery and a few laboring men. So far coal heavers have not made fortunes, and the profits on coal are close. Since the use of canned goods became general all vessels are supplied with them at the home ports. It would be an interesting question to investigate; the amount of money spent in this port, in the forties, by one of the old whalers, of 350 tons burden, and the amount spent by one of the large steamships of the present day, equipped with refrigerators.

Port Said at the entrance of the Suez canal is another instance of the very moderate prosperity given to a calling port by an immense commerce. Western towns of America have grown with much greater rapidity than this at which an enormous commercial marine gathers.

But when commerce "breaks bulk" in a port, whenever distribution and exchange takes place, as is now done to some extent in Hong Kong, whenever manufacturing is established, there is hardly any limit to the growth and prosperity of a place. The distribution of goods, and the manufacturing of articles distributes money to laborers, and creates a most desirable class of small traders who make moderate profits and build excellent houses.

At Newport News, Va., the terminus of a trunk line, where there is one of the largest grain elevators in America; where the facilities for stowing and delivering coal to 500 vessels a month are unequalled, there was little growth and prosperity, until the ship yard was constructed, and 4000 men received wages which were and are, distributed weekly. Although the water is 30 feet deep at its docks and 60 feet deep in the ship channels, the place, in spite of its grain and coal trade, had no prosperity until it began to manufacture steamships and distribute money among the people.

Honolulu will be, beyond doubt, an important port in the future commerce of the Pacific. How important is a very open question.

OLAA IS FAVORED.

Substantial Men Applying for the New Stock.

The great Olaa plantation enterprise is being floated in the business-like way which its presentation to the public by the promoters indicated would be the case.

Up to the noon hour yesterday something over half a million of the capital stock had been subscribed for in person by investors at the office of Mr. Dillingham, in the Judd building. Among those who signed were a number of prominent business men for large blocks and agents representing out of town people.

It is evident thus early that those who are going into Olaa have studied the prospectus carefully and are seeking the ultimate profit. Much of the money that has been hoarded for the past month is going for Olaa shares. A large amount of the stock is to be taken in Hilo and there have been a number of applications from the United States for the shares.

The Dillingham office was a scene of great activity yesterday and the clerks were more than half the night straightening out or arranging the business accumulated. The books will be open again today. On Monday next the apportionment of stock will be announced.

PLAGUE REPORTED.

PARIS, April 21.—The Fronde gives a rumor that three cases of the plague have occurred among the employees in one of the big shops of the city, to which the disease was brought in parcels of Eastern manufacture. The paper demands that a strict investigation into the matter be made.

A COFFEE PLAN

Scheme to Keep Up Price of the

Commodity.

THERE HAS BEEN FLUCTUATION

Some Startling Figures—Proposal to Regulate the Export—International League.

The recent history of the great crops of the world, both of food and fibre, has been one of steadily increasing production and steadily declining price. A notable exception to this was the comparative failure of the wheat crop in many countries last year, by reason of which this country profited largely; nevertheless, wheat is back again to prices not very far from its old low average, and there is a promise of good crops for the coming season in all the grain-producing lands. Whether from considerable enlargement of the areas devoted to the cultivation of these crops, or from more thorough and scientific means of agriculture, or from freedom from the insect pests and weather damage which in former times made the results of agriculture so precarious, the tendency mentioned holds true.

No staple product illustrates this to a greater extent than that staple of universal use, coffee. The appended table shows the fluctuations in its supply and price for several years past:

Price No. 7 bio. New York at present time....	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
World's visible supply (in thousands of bags):	1899 <td>1898<td>1897<td>1896<td>1895<td>1894<td>1893<td>1892</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1898 <td>1897<td>1896<td>1895<td>1894<td>1893<td>1892</td></td></td></td></td></td>	1897 <td>1896<td>1895<td>1894<td>1893<td>1892</td></td></td></td></td>	1896 <td>1895<td>1894<td>1893<td>1892</td></td></td></td>	1895 <td>1894<td>1893<td>1892</td></td></td>	1894 <td>1893<td>1892</td></td>	1893 <td>1892</td>	1892
	6.016	6.175	6.122	2.855	2.754	2.300	5.531	2.546
	5	5,438	3,976	2,568	3,116	2,146	3,101	2,955

FUNSTON AT IT

The Little Kansan Still a Gallant Leader.

HIS BRAVE MEN FOLLOW

One of the Most Brilliant Charges of the War—Gen. Hale's Brigade in Action.

MANILA, April 25, 10 30 p. m.—General MacArthur's division fought its way to the Filipino trenches before Calumpit today, advancing four miles, mostly through woods and jungle and crossing the Bagbag river. This was accomplished at the cost to the Americans of six killed and twenty-eight wounded, the First South Dakota regiment being the heaviest loser.

After fording the river the South Dakotans pursued the insurgents to the outskirts of Calumpit, but the town was found to be so strongly protected that General MacArthur deemed it best to withdraw the tired fighters and go into camp for a night's rest before making the final assault.

The largest buildings in Calumpit were being fired by the Filipinos while the Americans were crossing the river fully a mile away, indicating the enemy's intention to abandon the place. The insurgents seem to have adopted a settled policy of retiring from one position after another, after inflicting the greatest possible damage upon the advancing army. The forces today were well drilled. Every foot of the ground was tenaciously disputed by thoroughly organized troops, who stood remarkably firm even before artillery.

The enemy had planned to wreck our artillery transport train. This attempt was a failure, but one span of the iron railway bridge over the river was destroyed hampering the American transportation for some time. The Filipinos cut the girders, intending to have the structure fall with the train, but it collapsed prematurely of its own weight.

The Bagbag river, which is about a hundred yards wide at that point, was splendidly fortified and the Americans were compelled to approach an open space from which the rebels had cleared every obstruction to sight. The bank of the river, a high bluff, was surmounted with trenches, capped with rocks, loopholed and partly hidden by bushes.

General Wheaton's brigade approached the river along the railroad, leaving camp beyond Malolos City. General Hale's, which started yesterday, was earlier on the march and sweeping westward toward the railroad. The armored train was being pushed by Chinamen, the Twentieth Kansas regiment advancing in extended order on the left and the First Montana regiment with the Utah 1st Artillery on the right.

The rapid-fire guns on the train opened the ball at 11 30 a. m., about a mile from the river, their muffled alternating continuously with the boom of the six-pounders.

The Montana regiment and the Utah batteries at the same time entered the jungle, from which the insurgents, who were occupying large, straggling villages of huts, poured heavy volleys.

In the course of an hour the Americans had forced a passage through the woods to the open space in front of the river and the artillery, immediately on wheeling into the open, began shelling the Filipino trenches.

In the meantime Company K, Twentieth Kansas, led by Captain Beltwood, performed one of the most brilliant achievements of the campaign. The regiment was being held in reserve and Company K charged a distance of a quarter of a mile over a corn field to the bank of the river, near the bridge, where the insurgents from a trench were peppering the armored train, then about 200 yd down the track. The company found shelter in a ditch.

Colonel Fred Funston called for volunteers to cross the river and the colonel himself Lieutenant Ball a private of Company K, a private of Company E, Trumpeter Barsefield and Corporal Ferguson of Company I crawled along the iron girders. While this was going on the men of Company K from the ditch were fuelling the trenches in the endeavor to divert attention but the Filipinos got the range from a trench down the river and their bullets soon splattered the water under the structure. Having reached the broken span of the bridge the small but valorous party of Americans slid down the caisson from a few yards to the shore and crawled up the bank, the little colonel leading the way to the trenches, revolver in hand while the few remaining Filipinos boiled.

Colonel Funston said afterward: "It was not much to do. We knew they could not shoot straight and that our boys would attend to them while we were crossing."

General Hale's troops, on the right, had the hardest fight. They followed the north bank of the river nearest the town from the east, with the First Nebraska regiment on the left and the First South Dakota and the Fifty-first Iowa beyond. The country to be traversed was mostly jungle, but the Filipinos stood their ground, even in the open spaces.

New Church Paper.

By members of the Ministerial Union and other gentlemen of the city, Rev. H. V. Morgan has been encouraged to undertake the publication of a religious paper here. It will be a weekly and will be undenominational. Mr. Morgan's paper will be called "Pulpit and People" and contributors so far engaged are: Revs. W. M. Kincaid, W. A. Gardner, G. L. Pierson and Alexander Mackintosh. Others who have been solicited or will be invited to write for the paper are Revs. J. A. Cruzan, John M. Lewis, Austin and Hill. The first number of "Pulpit and People" will appear within a fortnight.

IN FEAR OF REED

The Ex-Speaker to Locate in New York.

Suspicion That He is Posing for the Convention of 1900—Has Strong Backing.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Thomas B. Reed's change of residence from Maine to this city has created uneasiness among the friends of President McKinley. They suspect that instead of abandoning his Presidential ambition Reed has merely shifted his ground to be in a better position to attack the convention next year.

Governor Roosevelt's admirers also are not overjoyed at having a Republican of Reed's importance invade the State. They fear he may stand in the way of their favorite when the time comes for New York to select candidates.

Senator Platt's friendship for the former Speaker is looked upon as an element of danger in the situation. While ostensibly supporting Governor Morton for the nomination in 1896, it was no secret that he was really for Reed. Though he has made his peace with President McKinley and is now on an intimate footing at the White House, the President's friends have not forgotten the bitter assaults which he made upon President McKinley before the St. Louis Convention.

They are disinclined to credit the financial reason given by Reed's friends for his removal to this city. They say he was receiving a comfortable income, and that he would not have withdrawn from his position of power and influence in Washington merely for the sake of increasing it. They suspect that a secret understanding exists between him and Senator Platt whereby the fight which was lost in 1896 will be renewed next year.

With the seventy-two delegates of New York at his back Reed would be a much more formidable candidate for the Presidency than he was as the candidate of the twelve delegates from Maine. Moreover, his strength in New England would probably be at his disposal even should he become the candidate of New York.

Should there be a change of sentiment in regard to the results of the war with Spain it is even feared by President McKinley's friends that Reed's anti-expansion views and his freedom from responsibility for the policy would make him strong in the convention.

CONGRESSMAN HILBORN

Funeral Held at Congregational Church in Washington

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Funeral services over the remains of ex-Representative Samuel G. Hilborn of California were held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the First Congregational Church. The casket containing the remains was brought from the chapel of Garfield Hospital shortly after noon and deposited in front of the chancel in the church. The casket was covered with flowers and wreaths were placed beside it, the offerings of the many friends of the deceased in Washington. Many people well known in the official and social life of the Capitol were present to pay a last tribute. Hilborn's wife and daughter were escorted into the church by Crosby S. Notes. The services commenced with an organ prelude by Dr. J. W. Bishop who played Beethoven's "Marche Funèbre." The devotional exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. S. M. Newman.

GLASS DEALERS SMILE

PITTSBURG (Pa.), April 20.—The American Glass Company has advanced prices of window glass 10 per cent, to take effect at once.

U. S. CABEL SHIP

Steamer Nero With Deep Sea Sounding Apparatus.

THE OFFICERS AND CREW

Capt. Belknap in Command—Detailed From Washington—Vessel to Go to Yokohama.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The United States cable ship Nero anchored off the harbor at 6 o'clock last evening, ten days from San Francisco. Pilot Lozonzo was outside to meet the vessel but his services were not desired and going alongside the pilot boat received the seven bags of mail and a lot of papers for local newspapers.

The Nero sailed from San Francisco April 22nd, bringing two days' later news.

The officers of the Nero are: Captain Charles Belknap; executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Hodges; navigating officer, Lieut. John Hood; lieutenants, Marbury Johnston, J. P. McGinnis; ensigns, J. J. Baby and J. H. Roys; chief engineer, D. M. Garrison; assistant surgeon, F. E. McCullough; assistant paymaster, H. R. Insley, and a crew of eighty-eight men.

Capt. Belknap is a cable expert and was especially detailed from the Bureau of Navigation at Washington. He is noted as a scientific man and was for many years a professor of mathematics at Annapolis.

The Nero is fitted up with all the apparatus for deep sea soundings and has been undergoing repairs since her arrival at Mare Island four months' ago for this special trip. Three thousand tons on board will not make it necessary for her to coal here and she will sail on her mission next Friday morning.

From Honolulu the Nero sails direct for Midway Island, thence to Guam, the east coast of Luzon and Yokohama. In the order named. Soundings will be made every ten miles. On the return trip the Nero will sail the peculiar zig-zag twenty-mile course adopted by cable surveyors, being at an angle of 60 degrees with the direct line, thus forming an isosceles triangle with a base of ten miles at which a sounding will be made.

No definite time can be set for the return of the Nero to this port, but everything will be pushed so that the result of the survey may be had at Washington as early as possible.

GILMORE AND MEN.

MANILA, April 20.—Admiral Dewey made a statement today in regard to the Yorktown's expedition to Baler and the loss of Lieut. Gilmore and fourteen men. He said that the Spanish garrison had refused or failed to surrender when the war ended and the Yorktown was sent to secure its release. He said that Gilmore's orders were to sound the mouth of the river, but he had gone into the river and around a bend out of sight of the Yorktown and had disappeared. They were either captured or killed by the Spanish garrison or the 400 insurgents besieging the place.

Gen. Rios declared today that the Baler garrison might not have known that Spain and the United States were at peace. He sent an officer to them in January to inform them, but thinks it possible that they regarded it as a rebel trap. He thinks the Americans were shot by the rebels.

More Exchange Seats.

The Stock Exchange went into executive session yesterday morning after the regular meeting. It was decided to increase the membership fee from \$1000 to \$2500, and the number of seats from twelve to fifteen.

MILLIONS FOR A MINE.

COLORADO SPRINGS (Col.), April 20.—The Gazette to-day says: Positive cable dispatches received by the Gazette announce the actual sale of the Independence mine to an English syndicate. The price is \$10,000,000.

W. S. Stratton the local overseer of the property and owner of the same up to the time of the consummation of the deal, and his secretary, W. A. Ramsay, have been in London attending to all the details of the transaction.

The deal includes besides the Independence mine about 100 acres of surrounding territory in the Cripple Creek district.

YELLOW FEVER CURED

BUENOS AYRES, April 20.—A dispatch from Montevideo announces that Sanarelli's yellow fever serum is being used with marked success. Several persons have been cured.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month ending April 30, 1899, was 87, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....	18	From 30 to 40.....	9
From 1 to 5.....	4	From 40 to 50.....	5
From 5 to 10.....	4	From 50 to 60.....	7
From 10 to 20.....	4	From 60 to 70.....	12
From 20 to 30.....	13	Over 70.....	10
Total.....	87		
Unattended.....	20		

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

April 1893.....	40	April 1897.....	56
April 1894.....	60	April 1898.....	108
April 1895.....	62	April 1899.....	87
April 1896.....	69		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Appendicitis.....	1	Fever Typhoid.....	4
Apoplexy.....	1	Hastitis.....	1
Abrass.....	1	Hemorrhage.....	2
Brachitis.....	5	Heart Disease.....	3
Bright's Disease.....	12	Influenza.....	1
Consumption.....	2	Me ingitis.....	6
Convulsions.....	1	Nephritis.....	1
Carcinoma.....	1	Old Age.....	8
Cataract.....	2	Paralysis.....	2
Diarrhoea.....	1	Pneumonia.....	7
Dropsy.....	1	Perforation of Intestine.....	1
Disease of Spine.....	2	Syphilis.....	1
Debility.....	1	Tonsillitis.....	1
Exhaustion.....	1	Unknown.....	6
Enteritis.....	2		
Fever, Intermittent.....	2		
" Malarial.....	2		

Wards.....	1	2	3	4	5	Out
Deaths.....	19	20	18	9	15	0
Non-Residents.....						3
Annual death rate per 1000 for month.....	9.83					
Hawaiians.....						61.13
Asiatcs.....						27.27
All Others.....						12.48

C. B. REYNOLDS, Agent Board of Health.

Obtainable Portuguese.

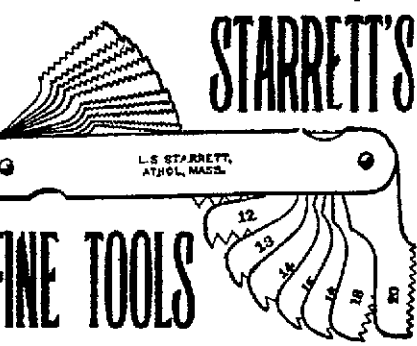
(Translated for the Advertiser from the Portuguese newspaper "A Madeira," March 22, 1899.)

A petition to the King has been sent over from Demarara, signed by 600 Portuguese who ask for free transportation as emigrants to any of our colonies in view of their great distress due to the absolute impossibility of obtaining employment in British Guiana.

WHOOPING COUGH.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgettstown, Pa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

The labor question will be again discussed at a meeting of President Dole and the planters next Monday.



Just Received By the Pacific Hardware Co. LIMITED.

Also, Full Lines of Leather, Horse and Mule Collars, Castile Soap, Rubber Hose, Rat Traps.

A Car-load of Garland Stoves, FROM THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

Secretary Disc Plows.

Pacific Hardware Co. —LIMITED—

Fort and Merchant Streets,

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market prices. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO. TELEPHONE 121.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE. Chicago, U. S. A.

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 14,000 illustrations, about 40,000 quotations of prices, weighs 2 1/2 pounds, and contains over 50 pages. Everything you want or use is listed in it, and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us in large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide, we give it away. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide" and our "Island Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co., 111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

The bark Foohing Suey will leave New York on April 5th, for Honolulu. The bark Iolani will leave New York on or about May 15, 1899, for Honolulu.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

Hawaiian Scenic Photos

Whether you want to buy now or not you are cordially invited to inspect our stock of Hawaiian Scenes and Subjects

In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none.

A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Lahuala folder could not be excelled as a gift.

Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island Views in our Show Case at the Post Office.

KING BROS. 110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED TO CURE GRONAL, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, AND ALL kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Is borne in 40, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Chemical Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TIMELY TOPICS

April 12th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense. If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves.

Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500.

If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

Water Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited. 307 FORT ST

Drink PURE WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in cans lots at \$4.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 100 gallons.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. SOLE AGENTS.

COST OF CABLE

Scientist Estimates on the Honolulu Line.

WILL BE GREAT REACHES

Systems Now in Use—Necessity for Communication—The Landing Places.

A Pacific ocean submarine cable long enough to reach from San Francisco via Honolulu, Manila and Yokohama to Auckland would cost \$16,200,000, and the vessels, depots and laying of the cable are not included in this figure.

This is what Professor George Davidson told an interested audience in the Academy of Sciences last evening. The lecture was under the auspices of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, and began with prelude on deep-sea sounding and life. The lecturer stated that enough was known of life in the ocean depths to show how little is known. "A whole world of fishes," said he, "come to the surface of the ocean at night and return to the depths of several hundreds of fathoms at daybreak. Fish follow zones of temperature, and Norwegian as well as French fishermen have found a thermometer as useful as a hook or net in catching fish. There are deep-sea carnivorous mollusks which can never be obtained alive, because they live at such depths and under such pressure that when brought to the surface they are shapeless masses; they literally fall to pieces. A large majority of deep-sea crustacea have lost their eyes entirely, or at most have but rudimentary organs of sight. On the other hand, the faculty of vision in some deep-sea fish is very remarkable. They have intensely luminous fins to guide them, or carry beacons on their heads."

These were some of the statements made by Professor Davidson in the course of his comment as to discoveries made by different deep-sea exploration expeditions. Then he turned his attention to submarine cables, and gave a rapid review of what had been done since the first cable was successfully laid across the Atlantic in 1858. The lecturer said that the war with Spain and its outcome in the acquisition, not alone of the Hawaiian Islands but Guam and the Philippines, had made a sub-Pacific cable a necessity. The distances, however, are enormous, the knowledge of the sea bottom very limited, and the risk of submarine earthquakes great. "The longest cable at present is 3,200 miles," said he, "and its greatest depth is 2,500 fathoms. The shortest cable distance via Honolulu to San Bernardino straits and Manila would be 7,025 miles, and would cost at least \$1,200 a mile. As 10 per cent must be allowed for slack, the length actually laid of such a cable would be not less than 7,700 miles, and the cost \$9,240,000. If the cable be continued to Japan another \$1,500,000 must be added, and if to Auckland the total cost of the cable would be about \$16,200,000. Plans are being put in proper shape by the United States Government, however, and the cable will some day be a fact."

Professor Davidson gave an account of the laying of cables and their dimensions at different depths. Incidentally he stated that the Farallones would not be a good place for a cable landing; but that the submarine valley of the bay of Monterey would be admirably suited for such a landing.

THE STICK AND THE CRUST.

A stick and a crust of bread. Like the hands of a clock these two articles told the time of day for nearly a year in a certain man's life. Yet, unlike the hands of a clock, they were not visible at once. When he needed the stick he had no use for the crust; and when the crust was welcome he had no further occasion for the stick.

Albeit he was a young fellow of twenty-six, you would be wrong in supposing this stick to have been in the nature of a weapon for attack or defence. In that case the crust and the stick would have harmonized. As it was, they did not. For the stick was a support, not a club.

Now, when a man feels the pressure of eighty or ninety years he is apt to want a travelling companion of that sort; but one in the very heyday of youth, not suffering from any injury and not constitutionally feeble, or malformed, should commonly be able to walk without a stick. And so this young man had always done up to the time when he fell out with the crust and with all that the crust stood for or represented.

His own account of the circumstances runs thus:—"Up to October, 1898, I had been a strong, healthy, and active man. Then I commenced to feel weak and out of sorts. I was heavy, tired, and had no ambition or energy. What had come over me I could not imagine. I had a foul, nasty taste in the mouth and was constantly spitting up a thick, dirty phlegm. My appetite left me, and what little I ate lay on my stomach like lead, causing me great pain about

the chest. A short, distressing cough settled upon me and troubled me day and night.

"At night my sleep was disturbed and broken with night sweats and frightful dreams. I had great pain at the left side around the heart, and my breathing was hurried and short. Next I began to spit blood and was greatly alarmed at it. I wasted away rapidly, losing over a stone weight in a month, and became so weak that I was unable to rise on my feet without assistance."

"Although only a young man of twenty-six I was obliged to hobble about with a stick, and could walk but a short distance even at that. Worried and anxious I attended the York County Hospital, where the doctors counseled me and said I was in a consumption."

Here we have another of the serious and often fatal mistakes that are made in cases like this. Misled by symptoms which in some respects resemble those of consumption, medical men hastily decide that the lungs are affected; treat the patient perfunctorily for the hopeless disease he is not afflicted with, and leave the result to chance. Hence he often dies of dyspepsia and its complications—his true disease—which, unlike consumption, is easily curable by the remedy our friend finally employed.

"They gave me cod-liver oil," he continued, "and medicines, but I got no better. In deed, I was so low-spirited and miserable I didn't care what became of me. As time passed I grew weaker and weaker."

"After I had endured ten months of this, Mr. R. W. Dickinson, the chemist in Waimgate, advised me to try Mother Selgel's Syrup. After taking it a few days I felt much better, my appetite reviving and my food giving me no pain. I continued to take this medicine only, and soon the cough and breathing trouble left me and I began to gain strength and flesh. When I had taken three bottles I was as strong as ever, and could eat and enjoy even a dry crust. I have since had good health. You are at liberty to publish this letter and refer all inquiries to me. (Signed) Isalah Lewis, 124, Waimgate, York, April 8th, 1894."

If the reader wonders how a man could suffer so much, become so emaciated and weak, and be pushed so near the grave's edge through what is sometimes flippantly called "mere indigestion," he has yet to learn that the digestion is the arbiter of life and death. The "crust" (food), enjoyed and digested, means life and strength. Rejected it means the "stick," to supplement swift-coming weakness; and then the prone position, when help is vain. Mother Selgel's Syrup enabled Mr. Lewis to substitute the crust for the stick. It cured his dyspepsia.

FALL WAS FATAL.

Portuguese Stone Mason's Death By Accident.

Jose Esteves Carvalho was dashed to death from the stone wall of the Bishop Museum annex yesterday afternoon at about half-past four.

He was working on one of the walls of the new addition and was about twenty feet from the ground. He leaned over to see if the buckets of mortar were coming up all right when suddenly he lost his balance. Straight down he fell. His head struck a mass of building stones which was gathered at the foot of the wall. Death must have been instantaneous as the skull was crushed and the neck broken.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, as coroner, immediately summoned W. T. Schmidt, W. Lucas, C. Dement, S. Lesser, W. Buchanan and F. Angus to act as a jury. After viewing the remains and the scene of the accident it was decided to form the verdict at 2:30 this afternoon.

The deceased leaves a widow and five children, the eldest being ten years of age. In addition to the death yesterday we others have occurred from the same family within but a short time. They were those of the dead man's brother-in-law and mother-in-law. The family is in straitened circumstances and the case of the unfortunates is called to the attention of charitably inclined people of the city. The funeral will take place this afternoon. Deceased was not a member of any of the societies of the colony.

Prominent Native Gone.

Jesse Amara, one of the old and respected kamaainas, died yesterday morning. Pneumonia was the cause of death. The deceased was 74 years old and leaves a large family. He has been a prominent figure in his day, having formerly represented Waialua in the Legislature. The remains were taken to Waialua where they will be interred today.

\$100,000,000 FOR CHARITY.

LONDON, April 20.—Baroness Hirsch leaves a fortune of \$124,000,000. She bequeaths \$20,000,000 to her relatives. The state receives a tax of \$4,800,000 on her legacies.

She gives \$1,200,000 to the Hirsch fund in New York, \$800,000 to the Board of Guardians in London, \$2,000,000 to the Jewish Colonization Association in London, \$120,000 to the Hirsch Institute in Montreal.

The rest is to be divided among charitable institutions of Vienna, Budapest, Brunn, Brussels and other cities of the continent.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

CENSUS OF 1900

Hawaii Will Go Into the Book of States.

Information From Washington—Some Odd Nations—Growth of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The first American census of Hawaii will be one of the features of the present administration of the Census Bureau. Preliminary work has already begun. Government officials in the Hawaiian Islands have been communicated with in reference to the appointment of a supervisor. This official will be an American resident of the Islands, and it is understood the enumerators, over whom he will have supervision, will be natives.

It is the understanding of the officers of the census that the population of the Islands is approximately 110,000, divided among the different races as follows:

Hawaiians and mixed blood, 39,000; Japanese, 25,000; Chinese, 21,500; Portuguese, 15,000; Americans, 4,000; British, 2,250; Germans and other Europeans, 2,000; Polynesians and miscellaneous, 1,250.

These people are distributed among the Islands as follows: Hawaii, 83,285; Maui, 17,726; Oahu, 40,205; Kanai, 15,228; Molokai, 2,307; Lanai, 105; Nihaui, 164.

One of the interesting features of the Hawaiian census will be the enumeration of lepers. It is presumed that not all the lepers have been isolated, and the census will seek to develop accurate and reliable information concerning the status of the disease.

One of the aims of the insular census will be to gather statistics as to illiteracy in the Islands. The census will show a great deal of valuable matter concerning trade and commerce of the Islands. At present the Islands grow, export and sell more than \$15,000,000 worth of produce annually.

It is the belief among those who reside over the census that the commerce of these Islands will eventually assume vast proportions. The exports of sugar from Hawaii in 1896 amounted in value to \$14,932,172, while all other exports together, including rice, coffee, bananas, wool, hides and pineapples, only amounted to \$583,053.

PERKINS' PLAN.

The California Senator Would Send Lepers to this Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—In view of the agitation against the reconstruction of the Pesthouse at Twenty-sixth and De Haro streets, Mayor Phelan has deemed it proper to make public his correspondence with Senator Perkins, to whom he addressed a letter on April 1st, asking him to use his influence to secure permission from the Federal authorities to transfer the lepers to the settlement at Molokai.

In reply Senator Perkins stated that he concurred in the views of the Mayor that the support of the lepers was an unjust burden upon the people of San Francisco, and gave assurances of his co-operation in the effort to effect their removal. He was inclined to the opinion, however, that the Federal authorities would decline to grant the desired permission on the ground that the Hawaiian laws were still and would be in full force and effect until Congress shall have provided the necessary legislation for the government of the new territory. The Commissioners appointed by the President, which visited the Islands last year, he stated, have formulated a bill for their territorial government, which had been introduced into both branches of Congress and referred to committees. Until this bill becomes a law Senator Perkins is of the opinion that the object in view cannot be attained; but when the resolution shall have been adopted he gives his assurance that the matter will be presented to President McKinley.

A RELIC OF THE WAR.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.



Whispering in Beauty's Ear

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANKS NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. TOTTENHAM AND OXFORD, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. Send to Messrs. NEWBURY for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 44 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

49.

This is the Columbia model that is having such a great run in the States and here. This is also the model that the price is to be raised on. We have been notified that in future we will have to pay \$5.00 more for them and when our present stock on this model is sold we will have to follow the price up. As long as they last \$5.00 will be the price, when this lot is sold and new ones come they will have to be \$5.00.

With a large number of models in both COLUMBIAS AND RAMBLERS to pick from the right place to get a wheel, is,

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....\$3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Revol Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.,

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,850,000
Total reinsurance 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 85,000,000
Total reinsurance 93,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT END DECEMBER, 1897, \$13,558,889.
Authorized Capital—\$3,000,000
Subscribed " " 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 687,600 0
Fire Funds 2,438,819 2
Life and Annuity Funds 10,137,670 7 1/2
\$13,558,889 8 1/2
Revenue Fire Branch 1,551,577 8 1/2
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,886,611 0 0
Branches 21,997,088 4 1/2

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

